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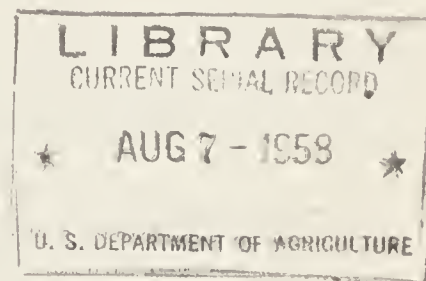
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Nursery Products



PRODUCTION AND SALES, 1957 January Inventory 1958 In 10 Selected States



- Conifers
 - Broad-Leaved Evergreens
 - Deciduous Shade Trees
 - Deciduous Shrubs
 - Rose Plants
 - Deciduous Fruit and Nut Trees
 - Grape Vines
 - Citrus and Subtropical Fruit Trees

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service Crop Reporting Board
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This report summarizes the findings on a 10-State survey conducted in California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, New York, and Texas. This is the second report published by the Crop Reporting Board covering the nursery industry. The first "pilot" survey conducted in 1957 covered the States of California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, and Iowa. These States were again surveyed in 1958 while production and sales data for Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, New York, and Texas were collected for the first time. Size classification information for the new States is published on pages 20-23. The first report entitled "Nursery Products" was issued August, 1957 under SpCr 6-2 (57)

NURSERY PRODUCTS - PRODUCTION AND SALES 1957, AND JANUARY 1, 1958 INVENTORY
IN 10 SELECTED STATES

Commercial nursery production is a multi-million dollar business which has undergone a rapid expansion since 1949, as indicated by reports received by the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Sales of the eight classes of nursery products--conifers, broad-leaved evergreens, deciduous shade trees, deciduous shrubs, rose plants, deciduous fruit and nut trees, grape vines and citrus and subtropical fruit trees--grown by 3,139 commercial nurserymen in California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Texas, had a wholesale value of about \$59 million in 1957. Many nurserymen received additional income through retail sales yards and for performing additional services such as landscaping and tree service.

The \$59 million received at wholesale in 1957 was 85 percent above the 1949 value of \$31.9 million reported for these States by the 1950 Census of Agriculture. While some of the larger value can be attributed to higher prices, much of the increase since 1949 was due to increased sales of nursery products. According to the U. S. Census of Agriculture for 1949, the eight selected classes of nursery stock accounted for 82 percent of the wholesale value of all nursery products produced in the United States. The 10 States covered in the survey of 1957 accounted for 55 percent of the U. S. wholesale value of the eight classes of nursery products in 1949, and 54 percent of the total value of all nursery products.

The wholesale value of sales by growers of the eight selected classes of nursery products in California amounted to \$20.8 million in 1957. Texas growers reported sales of \$7.5 million; Ohio, \$6.4 million; New York, \$5.8 million; Florida, \$5.0 million; Illinois, \$4.0 million; Oregon, \$3.4 million; Iowa, \$3.3 million; Michigan, \$2.4 million; and Colorado, \$0.2 million.

The estimates of sales in this report relate only to plants grown and sold by commercial producers. A commercial producer is defined as one who produced and sold \$1,000 or more of nursery products in 1957. Only producers having one or more of the eight selected classes of nursery products were included in this report. Reports were received from 75 percent of the commercial growers covering 94 percent of the estimated sales of the eight classes of nursery products in the 10 States.

Table 1.--Nursery products: Number of commercial growers and gross wholesale value of sales in 1957, in 10 selected States

State	Commer- cial growers	Gross wholesale value								Total
		Conifers	Broad- leaved ever- greens	Decid- uous shade trees	Decid- uous shrubs	Rose plants	Deciduous fruit and nut trees	Grape vines	Citrus and subtropi- cal fruit trees	
	No.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.	1,000 dol.
California...	533	1,876	5,803	930	348	7,038	2,330	195	2,295	20,815
Colorado.....	30	118	1.3	63	29	1.8	12	0.8	2/	225.9
Florida.....	591	151	2,051	106	135	20	244	11	2,263	4,981
Illinois.....	220	2,136	247	863	684	17	48	2.4	2/	3,997.4
Iowa.....	60	755	1/	978	883	24	676	2.9	2/	3,318.9
Michigan.....	300	1,282	190	249	185	127	367	26	2/	2,426
New York:										
Long Island	115	1,221	601	422	208	9	40	0.4	2/	2,501.4
Upstate....	205	969	219	322	597	407	633	111	2/	3,258
Ohio.....	432	3,424	892	593	688	545	246	14	2/	6,402
Oregon.....	174	416	527	1,113	54	875	449	0.8	2/	3,434.8
Texas.....	479	455	1,406	545	209	4,173	354	5.6	334	7,481.6
Total.....	3,139	12,803	11,937.3	6,184	4,020	13,236.8	5,399	369.9	4,892	58,842.0

1/ Not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 2/ No commercial production.

Continued on back page.

Table 2.--Conifers: Number of producers, sales, and wholesale value, 1957, and January 1, 1958 inventory, in 10 selected States

State	Producers	Plants sold		Type of sale		January 1, 1958 inventory <u>2/</u>
		Number	Wholesale value <u>1/</u>	Wholesale	Retail	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Thousand</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Thousand</u>
California.....	247	2,501	1,876	91	9	3,532
Colorado.....	29	31	118	48	52	182
Florida.....	115	131	151	71	29	219
Illinois.....	204	736	2,136	69	31	3,133
Iowa.....	56	256	755	34	66	721
Michigan.....	212	475	1,282	62	38	1,851
New York:						
Long Island..	91	344	1,221	81	19	1,626
Upstate.....	168	359	969	64	36	1,239
Ohio.....	367	1,268	3,424	70	30	5,687
Oregon.....	108	320	416	81	19	776
Texas.....	162	433	455	84	16	707
10 States....	1,759	6,854	12,803	77	23	19,673

1/ Equivalent wholesale value for all sales. 2/ Plants of all ages excluding seedlings and lining out stock.

Table 3.--Conifers: Number of producers, sales, wholesale value, 1956 and 1957, and inventory January 1, 1957-58, in 5 selected States

State	Producers		Plants sold		Value of all sales at wholesale		January 1 inventory <u>1/</u>	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1957	1958
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Thousand</u>	<u>Thousand</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>Thousand plants</u>	<u>Thousand plants</u>
California.....	261	247	2,251	2,501	1,441	1,876	3,032	3,532
Colorado.....	33	29	73	31	265	118	229	182
Florida.....	102	115	115	131	136	151	185	219
Illinois.....	207	204	<u>2/</u> 642	736	<u>2/</u> 1,968	2,136	<u>2/</u> 2,648	3,133
Iowa.....	59	56	190	256	490	755	564	721
5 States....	662	651	<u>2/</u> 3,271	3,655	<u>2/</u> 4,300	5,036	<u>2/</u> 6,658	7,787

1/ Plants of all ages excluding seedlings and lining out stock. 2/ Revised.

CONIFERS

Ohio leads in dollar sales of conifers in the 10 States surveyed in 1957 with a wholesale value of sales placed at \$3.4 million. The wholesale value of conifers sold by 1,759 commercial growers in California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Texas was \$12.8 million in 1957. Sales of conifers in the 10 States in 1957 amounted to 6.9 million plants. The number of plants sold in 1957 was 19 percent above similar data collected for 1949 by the Agricultural Census of 1950. Comparing the present level of sales of plants with the 1950 Census, California, Illinois, Ohio, and Oregon showed sharp increases over 1949; Colorado, Iowa and Michigan reported small to moderate increases; while New York showed a small decrease. Florida and Texas reported much smaller sales in 1957 than in 1949. In 1949, these 10 States accounted for about 46 percent of the coniferous plants sold in the United States.

California marketed 2.5 million coniferous evergreens in 1957, followed by Ohio with 1.3 million, and Illinois with 0.7 million. The other seven States each reported less than 0.5 million sold in 1957.

The average number of conifers sold per producer varied from about 1,100 plants in Colorado to 10,000 in California. The average for the 10 States surveyed was 3,900 plants per grower. The growers in these 10 States reported about three-fourths of their sales at wholesale and one-fourth at retail. The proportion of sales at wholesale varied from one-third in Iowa to about nine-tenths in California.

The January 1, 1958 inventory of 19.7 million plants reported by growers in the 10 States covers coniferous plants of all ages except young seedlings and lining out stock. The January 1 inventory should not be considered as an indication of the number of plants either available for sale or to be sold in 1958.

Conifers sold in the five States--California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois and Iowa--having comparable sales data for both 1956 and 1957, had a wholesale value of \$5.0 million for 1957--up 17 percent from the revised value of sales for these States in 1956. California, Florida, Illinois and Iowa showed substantial increases in dollar sales during 1957, while Colorado reported a decrease. The 3.7 million conifers sold in the five States during 1957 were 12 percent above the 1956 number. The number of commercial producers in 1957 was down about 2 percent from a year earlier. Florida had an increase in the number of commercial producers while California, Colorado, Illinois, and Iowa showed small to moderate declines.

The average number of conifers sold per commercial producer in the five States increased from about 4,940 plants in 1956 to 5,610 plants in 1957. The January 1, 1958 inventory of 7.8 million plants reported by growers in the five States was 17 percent greater than the inventory one year earlier.

Table 4.--Broad-leaved Evergreens: Number of producers, sales, and wholesale value, 1957, and January 1, 1958 inventory, in 10 selected States

State	Producers	Plants sold		Type of sale		January 1, 1958 inventory <u>2/</u>
		Number	Wholesale value <u>1/</u>	Wholesale	Retail	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Thousand</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Thousand</u>
California.....	331	8,060	5,803	89	11	12,000
Colorado.....	8	0.9	1.3	15	85	2.1
Florida.....	242	2,385	2,051	63	37	4,822
Illinois.....	99	183	247	86	14	411
Michigan.....	105	119	190	82	18	242
New York:						
Long Island.	109	308	601	79	21	1,257
Upstate.....	126	129	219	66	34	411
Ohio.....	284	482	892	82	18	1,343
Oregon.....	126	439	527	87	13	725
Texas.....	185	1,757	1,406	79	21	3,513
9 States <u>3/</u>	1,615	13,862.9	11,937.3	82	18	24,726.1

1/ Equivalent wholesale value for all sales. 2/ Plants of all ages excluding young plants for budding, grafting and lining out. 3/ Iowa--not published to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Table 5.--Broad-leaved Evergreens: Number of producers, sales, wholesale value, 1956 and 1957, and inventory January 1, 1957-58, in 4 selected States

State	Producers		Plants sold		Value of all sales at wholesale		January 1 inventory <u>1/</u>	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1957	1958
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Thousand</u>	<u>Thousand</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>Thousand plants</u>	<u>Thousand plants</u>
California.....	341	331	8,650	8,060	5,450	5,803	12,100	12,000
Colorado.....	7	8	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.1
Florida.....	269	242	2,206	2,385	1,654	2,051	4,315	4,822
Illinois.....	98	99	133	183	201	247	243	411
4 States.....	715	680	10,989.9	10,628.9	7,306.6	8,102.3	16,659.7	17,235.1

1/ Plants of all ages excluding young plants for budding, grafting, and lining out.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

The wholesale value of sales for broad-leaved evergreens grown in nine States--California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon and Texas--during 1957 was about \$11.9 million. This was about two and one-half times the sales value reported for these States for 1949 by the Agricultural Census of 1950. This large increase resulted from greatly expanded dollar sales in California, Florida, and Texas. These three States combined, accounted for over three-fourths of the value of sales in the nine States during 1957. Sales of broad-leaved evergreens are an important part of the nursery business in temperate climatic zones of the United States where conditions generally do not require winter hardy plants.

Sales of broad-leaved evergreens, amounting to 13.9 million plants in the nine States during 1957, were also about two and one-half times greater than the number reported for 1949 in the Agricultural Census of 1950. Each of the nine States reported increases in the number of plants sold compared with 1949, with California, Florida, and Texas reporting substantial increases. In 1949, the nine States accounted for about 42 percent of the broad-leaved evergreen plants sold in the United States. The number of producers in the nine States increased from 932 in 1949 to 1,615 in 1957. Florida reported the largest gain in producers during the eight-year period.

Nurserymen in California marketed almost 8.1 million broad-leaved evergreen plants in 1957, followed by Florida with almost 2.4 million plants, and Texas with 1.8 million. Each of the other States in the survey reported less than a million plants sold in 1957. Average sales per nursery were 10,000 plants in Florida and about 24,000 in California. Producers in the nine States reported about four-fifths of their sales at wholesale and one-fifth at retail. The proportion of sales at whole-sale varied from 15 percent in Colorado to nearly 90 percent in California.

Growers in the nine States reported a January 1, 1958 inventory of 24.7 million broad-leaved evergreen plants. This total includes plants of all ages except young plants for budding, grafting and lining out. The January inventory should not be considered as an indication of the number of plants either available for sale or to be sold in 1958.

In the four States--California, Colorado, Florida and Illinois--having comparable sales data for both 1956 and 1957, sales of broad-leaved evergreens had a wholesale value in 1957 of \$8.1 million--up 11 percent from the value of sales for these States in 1956. California and Florida showed substantial increases in dollar sales during 1957; Illinois reported a moderate increase; but Colorado showed a decrease. The 10.6 million broad-leaved evergreens sold in the four States during 1957 were down about 3 percent from the number sold in 1956. The number of commercial growers was down about 5 percent. Colorado and Illinois showed minor increases in the number of commercial producers, while California and Florida reported moderate declines. The average number of broad-leaved evergreens sold per commercial producer in the four States increased from about 15,400 plants in 1956 to 15,600 plants in 1957.

The January 1, 1958 inventory for the four States was indicated at 3 percent greater than the inventory a year earlier. Florida showed a substantial increase in inventory numbers from 1957 to 1958. However, many Florida nurseries suffered considerable damage from severe winter temperatures in January and February 1958. Part of the indicated January 1958 inventory was a total loss while many additional plants suffered light to severe damage. Illinois also reported a substantial increase in inventory numbers from 1957 to 1958. California reported about the same January inventory in both years.

Table 6.--Deciduous Shade Trees: Number of producers, sales, and wholesale value, 1957, and January 1, 1958 inventory, in 10 selected States

State	Producers	Trees sold		Type of sale		January 1, 1958 inventory <u>2/</u>
		Number	Wholesale value <u>1/</u>	Wholesale	Retail	
		Thousand	\$1,000	Percent	Percent	
	Number	Thousand	\$1,000	Percent	Percent	Thousand
California.....	167	664	930	90	10	853
Colorado.....	22	30	63	46	54	117
Florida.....	116	53	106	59	41	61
Illinois.....	178	203	863	64	36	618
Iowa.....	50	575	978	36	64	797
Michigan.....	157	79	249	51	49	279
New York:						
Long Island..	88	65	422	80	20	284
Upstate.....	132	179	322	81	19	396
Ohio.....	231	247	593	72	28	810
Oregon.....	75	1,012	1,113	96	4	1,213
Texas.....	167	419	545	76	24	1,214
10 States....	1,383	3,526	6,184	76	24	6,642

1/ Equivalent wholesale value for all sales. 2/ Trees of all ages excluding young trees for budding, grafting and lining out stock.

Table 7.--Deciduous Shade Trees: Number of producers, sales, wholesale value, 1956 and 1957, and inventory January 1, 1957-58, in 5 selected States

State	Producers		Trees sold		Value of all sales at wholesale		January 1 inventory <u>1/</u>	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1957	1958
	Number	Number	Thousand	Thousand	\$1,000	\$1,000	Thousand trees	Thousand trees
California.....	161	167	677	664	1,022	930	860	853
Colorado.....	23	22	54	30	92	63	120	117
Florida.....	118	116	81	53	144	106	102	61
Illinois.....	177	178	203	203	700	863	604	618
Iowa.....	48	50	351	575	642	978	337	797
5 States....	527	533	1,366	1,525	2,600	2,940	2,023	2,446

1/ Trees of all ages excluding young trees for budding, grafting and lining out stock.

DECIDUOUS SHADE TREES

The importance of deciduous shade trees in Oregon is pointed up by the recent 10-State survey of nurserymen. Of the 10 States--California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Texas--Oregon lead in dollar sales of deciduous shade trees in 1957 with the wholesale value of sales placed at \$1.1 million. The plants sold by the 1,383 commercial growers in the 10 States had a wholesale value of \$6.2 million in 1957. Slightly more than 3.5 million deciduous shade trees were sold in these States during 1957. This is 66 percent above the 2.1 million reported as sold in 1949 by the Agricultural Census of 1950.

Sales in California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Oregon, and Texas showed sharp increases in 1957 over 1949, while Iowa and New York indicated little change. In 1949, the 10 States accounted for about 54 percent of the sales of shade trees in the United States.

Oregon was followed by Iowa, California, New York, Ohio, and Texas in number of deciduous shade trees grown and sold. The average number of deciduous shade trees sold per grower varied from 460 in Florida to 13,490 trees in Oregon. The average for the 10 States surveyed was 2,500 trees per grower. Growers in the survey reported about three-fourths of their sales at wholesale and about one-fourth at retail. The proportion of sales at wholesale varied from 36 percent in Iowa to 96 percent in Oregon.

The January 1, 1958 inventory of 6.6 million plants reported by producers in the ten States represents deciduous shade trees of all ages except young seedlings for budding and lining out stock. The January 1 plant inventories should not be considered as an indication of number of trees either available for sale or to be sold in 1958.

In the five States--California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, and Iowa--having comparable sales data for both 1956 and 1957, the wholesale value of deciduous shade trees sold in 1957 was \$2.9 million--up 13 percent from the value of sales for these States in 1956. The 1.5 million shade trees grown and sold in the five States during 1957 were 12 percent greater than the 1956 number sold while the number of commercial producers was up 1 percent. California, Illinois, and Iowa registered increases in the number of commercial producers, while Colorado and Florida showed small decreases. The January 1, 1958 inventory of 2.4 million trees in five States was 21 percent greater than the inventory one year earlier.

Table 8.--Deciduous Shrubs: Number of producers, sales, and wholesale value, 1957, and January 1, 1958 inventory, in 10 selected States

State	Producers	Plants sold		Type of sale		January 1, 1958 inventory ^{2/}
		Number	Wholesale value ^{1/}	Wholesale	Retail	
	Number	Thousand	\$1,000	Percent	Percent	Thousand
California.....	144	536	348	91	9	813
Colorado.....	20	29	29	42	58	94
Florida.....	101	214	135	71	29	267
Illinois.....	158	1,053	684	77	23	2,516
Iowa.....	51	2,263	883	53	47	3,100
Michigan.....	161	280	185	60	40	751
New York:						
Long Island..	88	166	208	70	30	589
Upstate.....	143	2,133	597	86	14	2,672
Ohio.....	238	1,764	688	83	17	3,075
Oregon.....	84	93	54	77	23	169
Texas.....	125	536	209	91	9	2,131
10 States....	1,313	9,067	4,020	75	25	16,177

^{1/} Equivalent wholesale value for all sales. ^{2/} Plants of all ages excluding young plants for budding, grafting and lining out stock.

Table 9.--Deciduous Shrubs: Number of producers, sales, wholesale value, 1956 and 1957, and inventory January 1, 1957-58, in 5 selected States

State	Producers		Plants sold		Value of all sales at wholesale		January 1 inventory ^{1/}	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1957	1958
	Number	Number	Thousand	Thousand	\$1,000	\$1,000	Thousand plants	Thousand plants
California.....	148	144	535	536	332	348	699	813
Colorado.....	22	20	37	29	22	29	60	94
Florida.....	85	101	275	214	173	135	392	267
Illinois.....	162	158	898	1,053	629	684	1,915	2,516
Iowa.....	53	51	2,011	2,263	825	883	2,071	3,100
5 States....	470	474	3,756	4,095	1,981	2,079	5,137	6,790

^{1/} Plants of all ages excluding young plants for budding, grafting and lining out stock.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Production of deciduous shrubs is important in the North Central and Northeastern parts of the United States. Plants sold in 1957 in Illinois, Iowa, New York, and Ohio had a wholesale value of \$3.1 million. This amount represented about three-fourths of the 1957 wholesale value of \$4.0 million in the 10 States--California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Texas. Deciduous shrubs are generally used in the northern States where winter hardy plants are desirable. In the States having temperate climatic conditions, broad-leaved evergreen plants are often used in preference to deciduous shrubs.

Sales of deciduous shrubs amounted to 9.1 million plants in the 10 States during 1957--about 3 percent above the number reported for 1949 in the Agricultural Census of 1950. New York recorded a large increase in the number of plants sold from 1949 to 1957. Iowa and Ohio showed moderate increases in plant sales while Illinois growers reported lower sales in 1957 than in 1949. In 1949, the 10 States accounted for about 41 percent of the deciduous shrubs sold in the United States. Although the number of plants sold increased only slightly for the 10 States from 1949 to 1957, the wholesale value of sales was up 43 percent. Virtually all States shared in the increase in dollar value, with New York showing the greatest gain. Only California and Oregon reported a smaller wholesale value of sales in 1957 than in 1949.

Average sales per producer during 1957 varied from about 1,100 plants in Oregon to over 44,000 plants in Iowa. New York and Ohio reported the largest number of producers for deciduous shrubs. Producers in the 10 States reported about three-fourths of their sales at wholesale and one-fourth at retail. The proportion of sales at wholesale varied from less than one-half in Colorado to over 90 percent in California and Texas.

Growers in the 10 States reported a January 1, 1958 inventory of 16.2 million deciduous shrubs. This total includes plants of all ages except young plants for budding, grafting or lining out. The January inventory should not be considered as an indication of the number of plants either available for sale or to be sold in 1958.

In the five States having comparable sales data for both 1956 and 1957--California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, and Iowa--the wholesale value of deciduous shrubs sold in 1957 was \$2.1 million--up 5 percent from the 1956 value. Florida reported lower dollar sales in 1957 than in 1956, while California, Colorado, Illinois, and Iowa showed small increases. The 4.1 million plants sold in these States during 1957 were up 9 percent from the number sold in 1956, while the number of producers was up only 1 percent. An increase in the number of growers in Florida from 1957 more than offset the small decreases reported in California, Colorado, Illinois, and Iowa. Average sales per producer in the five States increased from 8,000 plants in 1956 to 8,600 plants in 1957. The January 1, 1958 inventory for the five States was about one-third greater than the inventory a year earlier. All States except Florida showed a higher inventory on January 1, 1958 than on January 1, 1957.

Table 10.--Rose Plants: Number of producers, sales, and wholesale value, 1957, and January 1, 1958 inventory, in 10 selected States

State	Producers	Plants sold		Type of sale		January 1, 1958 inventory ^{2/}
		Number	Wholesale value ^{1/}	Wholesale	Retail	
	Number	Thousand	\$1,000	Percent	Percent	Thousand
California.....	121	18,047	7,038	97	3	20,791
Colorado.....	5	3	1.8	23	77	3
Florida.....	61	28	20	65	35	46
Illinois.....	25	21	17	41	59	20
Iowa.....	9	57	24	11	89	54
Michigan.....	35	189	127	74	26	167
New York:						
Long Island..	18	11	9	15	85	11
Upstate.....	34	608	407	60	40	945
Ohio.....	46	1,113	545	87	13	1,247
Oregon.....	26	1,902	875	95	5	1,823
Texas.....	324	18,968	4,173	96	4	24,787
10 States....	704	40,947	13,236.8	95	5	49,894

^{1/} Equivalent wholesale value for all sales. ^{2/} Plants of all ages excluding young plants for budding and lining out stock.

Table 11.--Rose Plants: Number of producers, sales, wholesale value, 1956 and 1957, and inventory January 1, 1957-58, in 5 selected States

State	Producers		Plants sold		Value of all sales at wholesale		January 1 inventory ^{1/}	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1957	1958
	Number	Number	Thou- sand	Thou- sand	\$1,000	\$1,000	Thousand plants	Thousand plants
California.....	115	121	14,990	18,047	6,146	7,038	17,482	20,791
Colorado.....	^{2/} 9	5	^{2/} 12	3	^{2/} 6	1.8	^{2/} 18	3.1
Florida.....	58	61	42	28	25	20	43	46
Illinois.....	27	25	29	21	17	17	20	20
Iowa.....	^{2/} 7	9	^{2/} 54	57	^{2/} 21	24	^{2/} 70	54
5 States....	^{2/} 216	221	^{2/} 15,127	18,156	^{2/} 6,215	7,100.8	^{2/} 17,633	20,914.1

^{1/} Plants of all ages excluding young plants for budding and lining out stock.

^{2/} Revised.

ROSE PLANTS

Production of rose plants in California and Texas is a multi-million dollar business and represents a sizable part of the total nursery business in those States. In 1957, the wholesale value of sales for rose plants grown in California and Texas, at \$11.2 million, accounted for about 85 percent of the total value of sales of \$13.2 million estimated for the 10 States surveyed--California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Texas. Production of rose plants is generally limited to specialized growing areas having favorable climatic conditions. Markets are generally distant, and the industry is characterized by a wide assortment of market outlets and distribution channels.

Sales of rose plants amounted to 40.9 million plants in the 10 States during 1957--about 11 percent above similar sales data reported for 1949 in the Agricultural Census of 1950. California reported a sizable increase in sales of plants during the 8-year period, while Texas reported a moderate decline. The decrease in Texas is attributed largely to losses from drought in recent years. In 1949, the 10 States accounted for about four-fifths of the rose plants sold in the United States. The value of sales in the 10 States increased 43 percent during the period 1949 to 1957 with California and Texas accounting for most of the increase. The value of sales for 1957 was also greater in New York, Ohio, and Oregon than reported in 1949. The number of producers in the 10 States declined from 1,435 in 1949 to 704 in 1957--a reduction of about one-half.

Rose plant producers in Texas marketed nearly 19 million plants in 1957, followed by California with 18 million, Oregon nearly 2 million and Ohio slightly more than 1 million. The other six States reported aggregate sales of less than 1 million plants. Average sales per nursery were 73,000 plants in Oregon, 59,000 in Texas, and about 149,000 in California. Producers in the 10 States reported most of their sales at wholesale. Roses are generally grown by specialized growers for the wholesale trade.

Growers in the 10 States had a January 1, 1958 inventory of 49.9 million rose plants. This total includes plants of all ages, except young plants for budding and lining out. However, the January inventory should not be considered as a forecast of 1958 sales since wastage of bare root stock is often large and there is some carryover of plants from year to year.

In the five States--California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, and Iowa--having comparable sales data for 1956 and 1957, the wholesale value of rose plants sold in 1957 was \$7.1 million--up 14 percent from the revised value of sales in 1956. The increase resulted almost entirely from larger sales in California. The 18.2 million plants sold in the five States during 1957 were 20 percent above the revised number sold in 1956. The average number of rose plants sold per commercial producer in these States increased from 70,000 plants in 1956 to 82,000 in 1957. The January 1, 1958 inventory for the five States was 19 percent greater than the inventory a year earlier. California producers reported a sizable increase in inventory numbers from 1957 to 1958, and accounted for virtually all of the change in inventory numbers for the five States.

Table 12.--Deciduous Fruit and Nut Trees: Number of producers, sales, and wholesale value, 1957, and January 1, 1958 inventory, in 10 selected States

State	Producers	Trees sold		Type of sale		January 1, 1958 inventory ^{2/}
		Number	Wholesale value ^{1/}	Wholesale	Retail	
	Number	Thousand	\$1,000	Percent	Percent	Thousand
California....	118	4,854	2,330	61	39	5,425
Colorado.....	15	11	12	73	27	21
Florida.....	62	212	244	78	22	227
Illinois.....	82	34	48	63	37	69
Iowa.....	25	901	676	43	57	1,321
Michigan.....	62	655	367	46	54	782
New York:						
Long Island.	43	10	40	56	44	21
Upstate.....	71	1,506	633	82	18	1,980
Ohio.....	56	356	246	83	17	393
Oregon.....	56	680	449	76	24	776
Texas.....	69	322	354	83	17	556
10 States...	659	9,541	5,399	65	35	11,571

^{1/} Equivalent wholesale value for all sales. ^{2/} Trees of all ages excluding young trees for budding, grafting and lining out stock.

Table 13.--Deciduous Fruit and Nut Trees: Number of producers, sales, wholesale value, 1956 and 1957, and inventory January 1, 1957-58, in 5 selected States

State	Producers		Trees sold		Value of all sales at wholesale		January 1 inventory ^{1/}	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1957	1958
	Number	Number	Thousand	Thousand	\$1,000	\$1,000	Thousand trees	Thousand trees
California....	126	118	5,566	4,854	3,006	2,330	6,293	5,425
Colorado.....	16	15	12	11	7.3	12	24	21
Florida.....	55	62	237	212	244	244	203	227
Illinois.....	73	82	17	34	13	48	33	69
Iowa.....	31	25	683	901	403	676	652	1,321
5 States...	301	302	6,515	6,012	3,673.3	3,310	7,205	7,063

^{1/} Trees of all ages excluding young trees for budding, grafting and lining out stock.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT AND NUT TREES

Production of deciduous fruit and nut trees is centered in California, but is also an important part of the nursery industry in Iowa, Michigan, New York, and Oregon. These five States had a wholesale value of sales of \$4.5 million in 1957. This amount represented over four-fifths of the 1957 wholesale value of sales of \$5.4 million shown for the 10 States--California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Texas. Production of deciduous fruit and nut trees is generally limited to specialized growing areas having favorable climatic conditions. The industry is characterized by a short marketing season with a limited number of specialized growers accounting for a high percentage of the annual sales.

Sales of deciduous fruit and nut trees amounted to 9.5 million trees in the 10 States during 1957--about one-third above similar data reported for 1949 in the Agricultural Census of 1950. California, New York, and Oregon were the only States showing an increase in the number of trees sold from 1949 to 1957. All other States reported fewer trees sold in 1957 than in 1949. In 1949, the 10 States accounted for 58 percent of the deciduous fruit and nut trees sold in the United States. The wholesale value of sales in 1957 was up 80 percent as compared with an increase of one-third in the number of plants sold, indicating generally higher fruit tree prices in 1957 than in 1949. All States, except Colorado and Texas, shared in the increase in dollar volume, with California showing the largest gain.

Deciduous fruit and nut tree growers in California marketed about 4.9 million trees in 1957, followed by New York with 1.5 million; Iowa, 0.9 million; and Michigan and Oregon, each with about 0.7 million trees. All other States reported less than 0.5 million trees. Average sales per nursery varied from about 400 trees in Illinois, to 41,000 in California. Producers in the 10 States reported about two-thirds of their sales at wholesale. The proportion of sales at wholesale varied from less than one-half in Iowa and Michigan to over four-fifths in Ohio, New York, and Texas.

Growers in the 10 States reported a January 1, 1958 inventory of 11.6 million deciduous fruit and nut trees. This total includes plants of all ages except young plants for budding, grafting and lining out. Since there is considerable wastage of bare root fruit trees in some seasons, and some carryover of trees from year to year, the January 1, 1958 inventory should not be considered as a forecast of 1958 sales.

In five States having comparable sales data for both 1956 and 1957--California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, and Iowa--plants sold in 1957 by commercial fruit and nut tree growers had a wholesale value of \$3.3 million, about 10 percent below the 1956 value of sales. California, the major producer in the five States, reported lower dollar sales in 1957 than in 1956; Florida was unchanged; while Iowa, Illinois, and Colorado reported increases. The 6.0 million trees sold in the five States during 1957 were 8 percent below 1956 sales, while the number of producers remained about the same. Florida and Illinois reported an increase in the number of producers from 1956 to 1957, while California, Colorado, and Iowa reported small to moderate reductions. The average number of deciduous fruit and nut trees sold per commercial producer in the five States declined from about 21,600 trees in 1956 to 19,900 trees in 1957. The January 1, 1958 inventory for the five States was 2 percent below the inventory a year earlier. Iowa showed a substantial increase in January inventory numbers from 1957 to 1958, but California producers reported a lower inventory on January 1, 1958 than a year earlier.

Table 14.--Grape Vines: Number of producers, sales, and wholesale value, 1957, and January 1, 1958 inventory, in 10 selected States

State	Producers	Vines sold		Type of sale		January 1, 1958 inventory <u>2/</u>
		Number	Wholesale value <u>1/</u>	Wholesale	Retail	
	Number	Thousand	\$1,000	Percent	Percent	Thousand
California.....	54	4,342	195	76	24	5,511
Colorado.....	5	1.3	0.8	16	84	1.2
Florida.....	21	25	11	90	10	43
Illinois.....	22	8	2.4	64	36	10
Iowa.....	16	21	2.9	19	81	20
Michigan.....	23	367	26	90	10	425
New York:						
Long Island..	8	0.7	0.4	48	52	0.8
Upstate.....	16	1,130	111	95	5	1,165
Ohio.....	13	156	14	96	4	352
Oregon.....	8	3	0.8	51	49	3
Texas.....	25	47	5.6	89	11	81
10 States....	211	6,101.0	369.9	81	19	7,612.0

1/ Equivalent wholesale value for all sales.

2/ Vines all ages excluding vines for grafting and lining out stock.

Table 15.--Grape Vines: Number of producers, sales, wholesale value, 1956 and 1957, and inventory January 1, 1957-58, in 5 selected States

State	Producers		Vines sold		Value of all sales at wholesale		January 1 inventory <u>1/</u>	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1957	1958
	Number	Number	Thousand	Thousand	\$1,000	\$1,000	Thousand vines	Thousand vines
California.....	53	54	3,635	4,342	<u>2/</u> 218	195	5,650	5,511
Colorado.....	7	5	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2
Florida.....	24	21	15	25	7	11	17	43
Illinois.....	19	22	9	8	2.3	2.4	11	10
Iowa.....	9	16	15	21	1.8	2.9	13	20
5 States....	112	118	3,675.6	4,397.3	<u>2/</u> 229.9	212.1	5,692.1	5,585.2

1/ Vines all ages excluding vines for grafting and lining out stock. 2/ Revised.

GRAPE VINES

Production of grape vines is important in California, Michigan, and New York. These States accounted for virtually all of the sales of grape vines reported in 1957 in 10 selected States--California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Oregon, and Texas. In 1957, the wholesale value of sales for grape vines grown in the 10 States totaled \$370,000--about one-third larger than similar data reported for 1949 in the Agricultural Census of 1950. California and New York had sizable increases in dollar sales during the eight-year period from 1949 to 1957 while in Michigan sales showed a decline. In 1949, the 10 States accounted for about three-fourths of the wholesale value of grape vines sold in the United States.

In 1957, growers of grape vines in the 10 States sold about 6.1 million vines. Nurserymen in California marketed 4.3 million vines; New York, 1.1 million; Michigan, 0.4 million; and Ohio, 0.2 million. All other States in the survey marketed relatively small numbers of vines. Average number of vines sold per producer was about 12,000 in Ohio, 16,000 in Michigan, 71,000 in Upstate New York, and 80,000 in California. Growers in the 10 States reported about four-fifths of their sales at wholesale and one-fifth at retail.

Growers in the 10 States reported a January 1, 1958 inventory of 7.6 million grape vines, located largely in California, Michigan and New York. This total includes vines of all ages except stock for grafting and lining out. The January 1958 inventory should not be considered as an indication of the number of plants either available for sale or to be sold in 1958.

In the five States--California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois and Iowa--having comparable sales data for both 1956 and 1957, sales of grape vines in 1957 by commercial growers had a wholesale value of \$212,000--down about 8 percent from the revised 1956 figure. The 4.4 million grape vines sold in the five States during 1957 were about one-fifth greater than the number reported in 1956. Virtually all of the increase occurred in California. The January 1, 1958 inventory for the five States was 2 percent below a year earlier with California showing slightly less than reported on January 1, 1957.

Table 16.--Citrus and Subtropical Fruit Trees: Number of producers, sales and wholesale value, 1957, and January 1, 1958 inventory, in 10 selected States

State	Producers	Trees sold		Type of sale		January 1, 1958 inventory <u>2/</u>
		Number	Wholesale value <u>1/</u>	Wholesale	Retail	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Thousand</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Thousand</u>
California....	186	1,093	2,295	73	27	1,536
Florida.....	470	1,886	2,263	51	49	3,322
Texas.....	49	318	334	74	26	349
3 States <u>3/</u>	705	3,297	4,892	61	39	5,207

1/ Equivalent wholesale value for all sales. 2/ Trees of all ages excluding young trees for budding, grafting and lining out stock. 3/ No commercial production in Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New York, Ohio and Oregon.

Table 17.--Citrus and Subtropical Fruit Trees: Number of producers, sales, wholesale value, 1956 and 1957, and inventory January 1, 1957-58, in 2 selected States

State	Producers		Trees sold		Value of all sales at wholesale		January 1 inventory <u>1/</u>	
	1956	1957	1956	1957	1956	1957	1957	1958
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Thousand</u>	<u>Thousand</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>\$1,000</u>	<u>Thousand trees</u>	<u>Thousand trees</u>
California....	188	186	1,041	1,093	2,165	2,295	1,378	1,536
Florida.....	452	470	1,945	1,886	2,198	2,263	2,843	3,322
2 States	640	656	2,986	2,979	4,363	4,558	4,221	4,858

1/ Trees of all ages excluding young trees for budding, grafting and lining out stock.

CITRUS AND SUBTROPICAL FRUIT TREES

Production of citrus and subtropical fruit trees is concentrated in California and Florida, but is also an important source of income for specialized growers in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas. In 1957, the wholesale value of sales for citrus and subtropical fruit trees grown in the three States totaled \$4.9 million, about three times as large as similar data reported for 1949 by the Agricultural Census of 1950. Both California and Florida had large increases in dollar sales during the eight-year period from 1949 to 1957. Texas sales were up moderately during the same period. In 1949, the three States accounted for 84 percent of the wholesale value of citrus and subtropical fruit trees sold in the United States. Most of the other sales in 1949 were in Arizona and Louisiana.

Growers of citrus and subtropical fruit trees in the three States sold 3.3 million trees in 1957. Nurserymen in Florida marketed 1.9 million trees, followed by California with 1.1 million, and Texas with 0.3 million. Average number of trees sold per producer varied from 4,000 in Florida to 6,500 in Texas. Growers in the three States reported about 60 percent of their trees sold at wholesale and 40 percent sold at retail.

Growers in California, Florida, and Texas reported a January 1, 1958 inventory of 5.2 million citrus and subtropical fruit trees. This total includes plants of all ages except young plants for budding, grafting and lining out. However, the January inventory should not be considered as an indication of the number of plants either available for sale or to be sold in 1958.

Florida citrus and subtropical nurseries suffered considerable damage from low winter temperatures during December 1957, and January and February of 1958. Part of the indicated tree numbers on hand January 1, 1958 for Florida were a total loss, and additional plantings will not be salable in 1958 because of freeze injury ranging from very light to severe.

In California and Florida which have sales data for both 1956 and 1957, sales made by commercial growers in 1957 had a wholesale value of \$4.6 million--4 percent more than in 1956. The 3 million trees sold in 1957 were about the same as the number sold in 1956. California reported a slightly larger number of trees sold in 1957 than in 1956, while Florida reported a small reduction. Florida reported an increase in the number of nurseries producing citrus and subtropical fruit trees from 1956 to 1957, but California showed about the same number of growers in both years. The average number of citrus and subtropical fruit trees sold per commercial producer in the two States declined from about 4,670 trees in 1956 to 4,540 trees in 1957. The January 1, 1958 inventory for the two States was 15 percent greater than the inventory a year earlier. Both California and Florida reported moderate increases in inventory numbers from January 1, 1957 to January 1, 1958. However, the January 1, 1958 inventory numbers in Florida included some trees which were later lost or damaged by the low temperatures of early 1958.

Table 18.--Nursery Products: Establishments and

Nursery Products and States	Producers classified by					
	Less than \$1,000		\$1,000 to \$4,999		\$5,000 to \$9,999	
	Establish- ments	Value of sales	Establish- ments	Value of sales	Establish- ments	Value of sales
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Conifers:</u>						
Michigan.....	28.8	5.1	52.8	20.5	7.1	8.0
New York, Long Island..	27.5	2.3	34.0	5.6	8.8	2.4
Upstate.....	32.7	4.2	41.1	20.0	8.9	8.5
Ohio.....	25.9	2.8	44.4	12.9	10.6	5.6
Oregon.....	39.8	5.7	38.0	22.0	12.0	18.7
Texas.....	63.6	8.9	22.8	11.2	4.9	10.4
<u>Broad-Leaved Evergreens:</u>						
Michigan.....	83.8	24.5	6.7	8.0	4.8	8.2
New York, Long Island..	34.9	6.8	32.1	14.3	16.5	27.5
Upstate.....	61.1	10.5	24.6	28.0	7.9	13.9
Ohio.....	58.4	8.1	27.5	18.4	7.0	12.3
Oregon.....	39.7	4.6	39.7	22.2	6.3	6.9
Texas.....	38.4	2.6	34.6	8.4	10.8	7.1
<u>Deciduous Shade Trees:</u>						
Michigan.....	70.1	9.3	22.3	21.3	2.5	7.5
New York, Long Island..	54.5	7.7	27.3	10.3	5.7	8.6
Upstate.....	64.4	8.2	26.5	20.4	3.0	6.1
Ohio.....	66.3	12.5	23.8	15.7	5.2	10.6
Oregon.....	62.7	1.1	14.7	3.9	8.0	2.5
Texas.....	62.9	6.6	18.5	9.1	6.6	10.7
<u>Deciduous Shrubs:</u>						
Michigan.....	67.7	22.6	24.9	25.6	3.7	10.7
New York, Long Island..	52.3	9.2	30.7	20.0	10.2	28.2
Upstate.....	61.5	3.4	25.9	8.6	6/ 6.3	6/ 9.8
Ohio.....	70.2	9.4	18.1	9.1	5.0	9.4
Oregon.....	77.4	32.9	5/ 22.6	5/ 67.1	---	---
Texas.....	75.2	8.4	17.6	14.9	6/ 3.2	6/ 18.8

1/ See 1957 report for California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois and Iowa.

2/ Sales of \$25,000 and more included with sales of \$15,000 to \$24,999.

3/ Sales of \$50,000 and more included with sales of \$25,000 to \$49,999.

4/ Sales of \$15,000 and more included with sales of \$10,000 to \$14,999.

sales, percentage by size of operation - 1957 1/

annual value of sales (1957)

\$10,000 to \$14,999		\$15,000 to \$24,999		\$25,000 to \$49,999		\$50,000 and over		Total	
Establish- ments	Value of sales	Establish- ments	Value of sales	Establish- ments	Value of sales	Establish- ments	Value of sales	Establish- ments	Value of sales
Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
2.8	6.6	4.2	9.8	1.9	6.3	2.4	43.7	100.0	100.0
6.6	4.5	5.5	6.6	8.8	18.9	8.8	59.7	100.0	100.0
6.5	8.9	4.8	18.4	3/ 6.0	3/ 40.0	3/	3/	100.0	100.0
6.5	10.1	5.2	8.9	4.1	15.3	3.3	44.4	100.0	100.0
3.7	12.5	2/ 6.5	2/ 41.1	2/	2/	---	---	100.0	100.0
4.9	23.3	2/ 3.8	2/ 46.2	2/	2/	2/	2/	100.0	100.0
4/ 4.7	4/ 59.3	4/	4/	---	---	4/	4/	100.0	100.0
7.3	13.7	3.7	15.4	3/ 5.5	3/ 22.3	3/	3/	100.0	100.0
2.4	16.2	2/ 4.0	2/ 31.4	---	---	2/	2/	100.0	100.0
3.2	12.3	2.1	10.4	3/ 1.8	3/ 38.5	3/	3/	100.0	100.0
7.9	19.4	2/ 6.4	2/ 46.9	---	---	2/	2/	100.0	100.0
3.2	3.6	4.9	8.7	3.8	14.0	4.3	55.6	100.0	100.0
1.9	19.5	2/ 3.2	2/ 42.4	2/	2/	---	---	100.0	100.0
3.4	12.0	5.7	35.4	3/ 3.4	3/ 26.0	3/	3/	100.0	100.0
4/ 2.3	4/ 13.2	4/	4/	3/ 3.8	3/ 52.1	3/	3/	100.0	100.0
1.3	2.4	2/ 1.7	2/ 15.6	2/	2/	1.7	43.2	100.0	100.0
4/ 6.6	4/ 8.7	4/	4/	4/	4/	8.0	83.8	100.0	100.0
3.6	10.8	6.6	27.4	3/ 1.8	3/ 35.4	3/	3/	100.0	100.0
4/ 3.7	4/ 41.1	---	---	---	---	4/	4/	100.0	100.0
4/ 6.8	4/ 42.6	4/	4/	4/	4/	---	---	100.0	100.0
---	---	6/	6/	2.1	7.5	4.2	70.7	100.0	100.0
2.1	4.5	2.1	10.4	3/ 2.5	3/ 57.2	3/	3/	100.0	100.0
5/	5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	100.0
6/	6/	2/ 4.0	2/ 57.9	---	---	2/	2/	100.0	100.0
2/	Sales of \$5,000 and more included with sales of \$1,000 to \$4,999.								
6/	Sales of \$10,000 and more included with sales of \$5,000 to \$9,999.								
7/	Less than .05.								
8/	Sales of \$1,000 and more included with sales of less than \$1,000.								

Table 18.--Nursery Products: Establishments and

Nursery Products and States	Producers classified by					
	Less than \$1,000		\$1,000 to \$4,999		\$5,000 to \$9,999	
	Establish- ments	Value of sales	Establish- ments	Value of sales	Establish- ments	Value of sales
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Rose Plants:</u>						
Michigan.....	80.0	1.7	11.4	0.9	6/ 8.6	6/ 97.4
New York, Long Island.	72.2	46.1	27.8	53.9	---	---
Upstate.....	47.1	.5	5/ 44.1	5/ 7.3	5/	5/
Ohio.....	34.8	.4	5/ 34.8	5/ 6.8	5/	5/
Oregon.....	30.8	7/	23.0	1.6	6/ 15.4	6/ 3.8
Texas.....	12.0	.3	35.2	7.7	18.0	10.1
<u>Deciduous Fruit and Nut Trees:</u>						
Michigan.....	75.8	.8	11.2	5.2	6/ 6.5	6/ 7.1
New York, Long Island.	65.1	32.2	5/ 34.9	5/ 67.8	5/	5/
Upstate.....	57.7	1.4	12.7	2.0	7.1	5.8
Ohio.....	76.8	3.5	10.7	3.4	5.4	6.8
Oregon.....	44.6	1.9	33.9	11.0	---	---
Texas.....	50.8	2.6	34.8	10.4	4.3	6.8
<u>Grape Vines:</u>						
Michigan.....	8/100.0	8/100.0	8/	8/	---	---
New York, Long Island.	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	---
Upstate.....	8/ 62.4	8/ 5.6	8/	8/	---	---
Ohio.....	69.2	1.6	5/ 30.8	5/ 98.4	---	---
Oregon.....	8/100.0	8/100.0	8/	8/	---	---
Texas.....	88.0	40.7	12.0	59.3	---	---
<u>Citrus and Subtropical Fruit Trees</u>						
Michigan.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
New York, Long Island.	---	---	---	---	---	---
Upstate.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oregon.....	---	---	---	---	---	---
Texas.....	34.7	1.5	28.6	11.1	18.4	21.5

1/ See 1957 report for California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois and Iowa.

2/ Sales of \$25,000 and more included with sales of \$15,000 to \$24,999.

3/ Sales of \$50,000 and more included with sales of \$25,000 to \$49,999.

4/ Sales of \$15,000 and more included with sales of \$10,000 to \$14,999.

sales, percentage by size of operation - 1957 1/--Continued

annual value of sales (1957)

\$10,000 to \$14,999		\$15,000 to \$24,999		\$25,000 to \$49,999		\$50,000 and over		Total	
Establish- ments	Value of sales	Establish- ments	Value of sales	Establish- ments	Value of sales	Establish- ments	Value of sales	Establish- ments	Value of sales
Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
---	---	---	---	---	---	6/	6/	100.0	100.0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	100.0
---	---	---	---	5/	5/	8.8	92.2	100.0	100.0
13.0	17.1	6.5	6.3	3/ 10.9	3/ 69.4	3/	3/	100.0	100.0
6/ 13.0	6/ 17.1	2/ 15.4	2/ 8.4	2/ 10.9	2/ 69.4	15.4	86.2	100.0	100.0
14.2	12.9	11.4	17.0	4.9	13.6	4.3	38.4	100.0	100.0
6/	6/	---	---	---	---	6.5	86.9	100.0	100.0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	100.0
5.6	4.5	7.1	9.3	4.2	5.6	5.6	71.4	100.0	100.0
---	---	2/ 7.1	2/ 86.3	---	---	2/	2/	100.0	100.0
7.1	9.6	7.2	14.1	---	---	7.2	63.4	100.0	100.0
4/ 4.3	4/ 8.1	4/	4/	---	---	5.8	72.1	100.0	100.0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	100.0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	100.0
18.8	23.9	---	---	18.8	70.5	---	---	100.0	100.0
5/	5/	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	100.0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	100.0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	100.0	100.0
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6.1	11.6	---	---	12.2	54.3	---	---	100.0	100.0

5/ Sales of \$5,000 and more included with sales of \$1,000 to \$4,999.

6/ Sales of \$10,000 and more included with sales of \$5,000 to \$9,999.

7/ Less than 0.05.

8/ Sales of \$1,000 and more included with sales of less than \$1,000.

Continued

In the five States--California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois and Iowa--where the survey was made in both 1956 and 1957, the most significant change was the relatively large increase in value of sales in California and Florida. In California, the total wholesale value of the eight classes of nursery products rose from \$20.0 million in 1956 to \$20.8 million in 1957. In Florida, the value of sales increased from \$4.5 million in 1956 to \$5.0 million in 1957. In these two States, the continued expansion in nursery products sales occurred largely in the plants classified as broad-leaved evergreens. In addition, California reported substantial increases for conifers and rose plants. In Illinois and Iowa, nurserymen also reported larger sales in 1957 than in 1956. The continued growth of the Illinois industry resulted almost entirely from increased sales for conifers and deciduous shade trees. In Iowa, a general increase for most types of nursery products was reported. Colorado nurseries reported the value of sales for nursery products somewhat below 1956. A large volume of the plant materials sold in Colorado are grown in other States and purchased for resale at retail during the same season. These plants were not reported for Colorado, but were included in the State where grown if that State was in the survey.